CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF GUIDE

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TIME-PHASED FORCE AND DEPLOYMENT DATA (TPFDD) PRIMER

Reference: CJSCM 3122.02B, 25 May 2001, "Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Volume III, Crisis Action Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data Development and Deployment Execution"

1. Purpose. To provide guidance on the JOPES TPFDD process.

2. Applicability. This guide is designed to be a quick reference for senior leaders interested in the JOPES TPFDD process.

3. Releasability. This guide is approved for limited release. DOD components (to include the combatant commands) and other Federal agencies may obtain copies of this guide through controlled Internet access only (limited to .mil and .gov users) from the CJCS Directives Home Page-http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine. Joint Staff activities may access or obtain copies of this guide from the Joint Staff Local Area Network (LAN).

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

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Lieutenant General, USA
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosure:
A - Executive Summary
B - TPFDD Primer

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ENCLOSURE A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Purpose. To describe for senior leaders how a supported commander's warfighting requirements are defined, sourced, validated, and scheduled for movement within the Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD).

2. TPFDD Development Process. During crisis operations, the TPFDD is a living document that is built incrementally and modified or updated throughout the operation.

a. Planning Guidance. CJCSM 3122.02B establishes procedures for the development of TPFDD and deployment and redeployment of forces within the context of the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES). The supported commander develops a CINC or area of operation (AOR)-specific supplement to the CJCSM that includes guidance essential to TPFDD development and validation, such as the commander's desired Battle Rhythm and lift apportionments to Service components.

b. TPFDD Coordination Newsgroups. Classified newsgroups are used to coordinate deployment planning and execution issues. The supported commander identifies the primary coordination newsgroups to be used. At a minimum, commanders post alert orders, warning orders, planning orders, deployment or execute orders, and requests for forces (RFF) messages.

c. Force Definition. The supported commander, in coordination with component commanders, determines the type of capabilities, quantity, and timing of forces required to accomplish assigned tasks. This step is the foundation for TPFDD development.

d. Requirement Development. Supported command components translate forces identified to accomplish the mission into TPFDD force records called Unit Line Numbers (ULNs). Each ULN represents a TPFDD requirement. A ULN can represent a major force or a requirement as small as a single individual. Each ULN is assigned a Unit Type Code that further defines the generic requirement, e.g., infantry battalion, FA-18 squadron. These requirements become the foundation for the RFF and future sourcing.

e. Requirement Sourcing. Requirements are sourced when the supporting commanders, the supported commander's Service components, and the Service Chiefs identify specific units and assets to satisfy the supported commander's requirements. This is accomplished by assigning the ULN a Unit Identification Code (UIC).

f. Time-Phasing. Time-phasing allows planners to plan backward from the CINC's required delivery date (CRD) (the date the force must be in place at the destination in order to begin employment or accomplish an operational task) to establish required movement dates from home station through each leg of deployment.

3. TPFDD Validation Process

a. Requirements Selected. The supported commander announces the block of requirements (ULNs) to be validated for movement based on the earliest arrival date and latest arrival date in theater.

b. Force Provider Sources Units. The force provider verifies sourcing, and confirms that requirements (ULNs) are sourced and cargo is tailored to a sufficient level of detail so that the appropriate lift can be assigned to the move. Verification also means the forces have been alerted for deployment.

c. Supported Command Component Confirms Mission Requirements Met. The supported command component reviews sourced ULNs to ensure mission requirements are met and provide final verification to the supported commander.

d. Supported Commander Validates. The supported commander reviews ULNs verified by Service components to ensure forces satisfy concept of deployment and mission requirements and are approved for deployment by the National Command Authority. The supported commander validates requirements for transportation scheduling.

e. Lift Providers Accept for Scheduling. Lift providers review the validated requirements and arrange for the appropriate lift. If USTRANSCOM is providing the lift, USTRANSCOM ensures unit data is complete, movement windows are logical, aggregation of smaller moves is annotated, and apportioned lift has not been exceeded. USTRANSCOM component commands then schedule lift to meet supported commander's requirements.

f. Changes to Validated Requirements. Requirement changes or additions to the TPFDD within 4 days for airlift and 8 days for sealift from the earliest arrival date at port of debarkation (POD) have a significant impact on the ability to schedule and allocate lift assets and disrupt previously scheduled and prioritized missions. For this reason, changes within this 96-hour window should be done only when operational considerations outweigh the disruption to the overall flow. Endorsement at the general/flag officer level documents the reason and impact of the change.

ENCLOSURE B

TPFDD PRIMER

1. Purpose. The Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) Primer provides an overview of the TPFDD development and validation process. It targets Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) planners and operators. The fundamental information provided is taken from CJCSM 3122.02B, "Joint Operation Planning and Execution (JOPES) Volume III, Crisis Action Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data Development and Deployment Execution," 25 May 2001. This TPFDD Primer is not designed to replace the CJCSM, but serves as a quick summary of key points in the TPFDD development and validation process. Appendix A to this enclosure depicts the TPFDD development and validation process.

2. Background

a. During crises, JOPES planners and operators build their TPFDDs incrementally, initially emphasizing the ULNs that will deploy in the first few days. After building the ULNs for these early movers, users address subsequent groupings of deployments, thus incrementally proceeding through all the requirements identified in the deployment order. Forces responding to modifications of the deployment order are usually added to the same TPFDD. Thus, during crises, the TPFDD is constantly being updated and is not completed until the operation is over.

b. When the supported commander validates requirements for movement, those specific ULNs validated are locked, but other non-validated ULNs can still be modified.

3. TPFDD Development Process

a. Planning Guidance. The supported commander is responsible for establishing internal procedures to supplement the CJCSM. These CINC or AOR-specific instructions are published separately as the supported commander's supplement to the standard TPFDD Letter of Instruction (LOI) (see CJCSM 3122.02B, page H-1). Major components of the supplemental instructions are the supported commander's desired Battle Rhythm and planning constraints, such as lift apportionments to Service components.

b. TPFDD Coordination Newsgroups. SIPRNet Newsgroups are used to coordinate TPFDD development, deployment planning, ULN verification or validation messages, and execution issues. The supported commander identifies the primary coordination newsgroups to be used. At a minimum, commanders

post alert orders, warning orders, planning orders, deployment and execute orders, and requests for forces (RFF) messages (see CJCSM 3122.02B, page H-3).

c. Force Definition. The supported commander, in coordination with his component commanders, determines the type of capabilities, quantity, and timing of forces required to accomplish assigned tasks. The supported commander submits an RFF message to the Joint Staff J3, requesting sourcing of forces external to the AOR. SecDef deployment orders subsequently direct supporting commanders to source force requirements and conduct deployment support operations (see CJCSM 3122.02B, p. H-A-1).

d. Requirements Development. Supported command components translate task-organized force lists for mission accomplishment into force requirement records in the TPFDD database.

(1) Requirements Definition. The supported commander components enter individual force requirement records in the TPFDD. Each is assigned a ULN. CJCSMs 3150.16A and B, "Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Reporting Structure (JOPESREP)," designate ULN ranges for use by supported commanders, who assign specific ULNs within the range to subordinates via CINC or AOR-specific instructions. Each ULN in the TPFDD can represent any size force from an aircraft carrier to a one-person augmentee. Unit Type Codes (UTCs), established by the Services to represent a standard force type, such as an infantry battalion or fighter squadron, define the requirement. The supported commander component enters a recommended force provider (providing organization) for each force requirement. These TPFDD requirements become the foundation for the RFF message and future sourcing.

(2) Requirements Routing and Time-Phasing. Supported component commanders enter CINC's required delivery date (CRD/RDD) at final destination, and routing and time-phasing data (earliest arrival date (EAD)/latest arrival date (LAD)) for arrival at POD. The gap between the EAD and LAD is commonly referred to as the EAD/LAD window. The LAD reflects the latest date on which the force can arrive at the POD in order to close on the destination by the supported commander's required delivery date. The EAD is the "no earlier than" date. For ULNs to move by air, the preferred EAD/LAD window is 3 days (LAD = EAD + two) for optimum delivery. Example: EAD/C025-LAD/C027. Generally, the spread between EAD/LAD for sealift is 7 days (LAD = EAD + 6 days) (see CJCSM 3122.02B, page H-A-6).

(3) Force Modules (FMs). Force modules are used to create a logical grouping of ULNs. Force modules are assigned a three-character identifier, using the same initial character range assigned to the supported commander for ULNs.

e. Requirement Sourcing. Requirements are sourced in response to a SecDef deployment order, when the supporting commanders, the supported commander's Service components, and the Service Chiefs identify specific units to satisfy the supported commander's requirements. Prior to receipt of a SecDef deployment order, or when deployments appear imminent, the supported commander may request, through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that supporting commanders conduct preliminary sourcing of TPFDD requirements to accelerate the TPFDD development process and compensate for constricted execution timelines (see CJCSM 3122.02B, pages H-A-2-3).

(1) Unit Identification. Supporting commanders or supported commander's Service components enter the unit identification code (UIC), unit name, unit origin, tailored personnel and cargo details, and the unit point of contact (POC) for movement (see CJCSM 3122.02B, page H-A-2).

(2) Unit-Related Time-Phasing. Planning backward from the supported commander's required delivery date, providing organizations enter initial unit ready-to-load day (RLD) and available-to-load day (ALD) at port of embarkation (POE). The RLD identifies the date the unit, personnel, and equipment will be prepared to depart the origin. The ALD reflects the date a unit must be available at POE for loading. ALD is a planning date. During execution, it may be superseded by a port call message or airlift schedule based on the availability of equipment and forces to begin loading at the POEs.

(3) POE Selection. Air ports of embarkation (APOEs) are normally selected based on proximity to unit or requirement origin. However, when a single ULN or multiple ULNs represent a requirement for movement to a POD of less than 100 passengers (PAX) or 15 Short Tons (STONS), a consolidation or aggregation point APOE must be used. Air Mobility Command (AMC) will support movement of small requirements only when consolidation is not possible and there is no alternative way to satisfy the mission requirement. For sealift, USTRANSCOM/Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) (single port manager) identifies CONUS SPOEs (see CJCSM 3122.02B, pages H-A-8-11).

4. TPFDD Validation Process

a. Requirements Selected. The supported commander announces the block of requirements (ULNs) to be validated for movement based on the earliest arrival date and latest arrival date in theater.

b. Force Provider Verifies Sourcing. The force provider enters an "S" in the TPFDD project code field. The "S" confirms that the following actions are complete: ULNs are sourced and cargo is tailored to the appropriate level of

detail (normally level-4, equipment item detail), ULNs are free of errors that prevent scheduling (fatal errors), ULNs accurately reflect the current attributes and availability of each force, forces have been alerted for deployment, and the sourcing process has been coordinated with supported command components (see CJCSM 3122.02B, page H-B-1).

c. Supported Command Component Confirms Mission Requirements Met. The supported command component enters an “SC” in the TPFDD project code field, after reviewing the actual units sourced, and transmits a verification message to the supported commander. The verification message and “SC” designation confirm that ULNs meet mission requirements, unit aggregation, conform to component’s lift apportionment and the component is prepared to receive the forces at the POD.

d. Supported Commander Validates. The supported commander reviews ULNs verified by Service components (coded “SC”) to ensure forces satisfy concept of deployment and mission requirements, and are approved for deployment by the National Command Authorities. The supported commander places a “V” in the TPFDD Scheduled Status Flag (SSF) field indicating ULNs are validated for transportation scheduling.

e. Lift Providers Accept for Scheduling. Lift providers review the validated requirements and arrange for the appropriate lift. If USTRANSCOM is providing the lift, USTRANSCOM places a “T” in the Scheduled Status Flag (SSF) after ensuring unit data is complete, movement windows are logical, aggregation of smaller moves is annotated, and apportioned lift has not been exceeded. USTRANSCOM component commands then schedule lift to meet the supported commander’s requirements.

(1) If the requirement is moving by strategic airlift, AMC will schedule airlift and allocate airlift missions to ULNs, and later manifest ULNs when the aircraft departs the port of embarkation. The TPFDD schedule status flag data element is used to track status of airlift scheduling. Once an airlift requirement is scheduled, AMC places an "A" in the SSF, indicating the ULN has been allocated lift. When the aircraft is manifested, the SSF will change to an "M." When both allocated and manifested, the SSF for the ULN will reflect a "B." This mechanism for tracking the status of scheduling is available only for strategic airlift.

(2) After validation of sea movement requirements by the supported commander, sealift providers will commence scheduling actions. Initially, the first 30 days of sealift requirements are candidates for validation. Lift providers will validate, consolidate, and update seaports for deploying forces in the JOPES database for the development of initial sea and inland waterway lift schedules. Military Sealift Command (MSC) will enter strategic sealift

schedules during execution planning for subsequent refinement as MTMC identifies detailed requirements for movement.

f. Changes to Validated Requirements. Changes or additions to the TPFDD within 4 days for airlift and 8 days for sealift from the EAD have a significant impact on the ability to schedule and allocate lift assets and disrupt previously scheduled and prioritized missions. For this reason, changes to allocated requirements (SSF=A) should occur only when operational considerations outweigh the disruption to the overall flow. Required endorsement at the general/flag officer level documents the reason and impact of the change (see CJCSM 3122.02B, page H-3).

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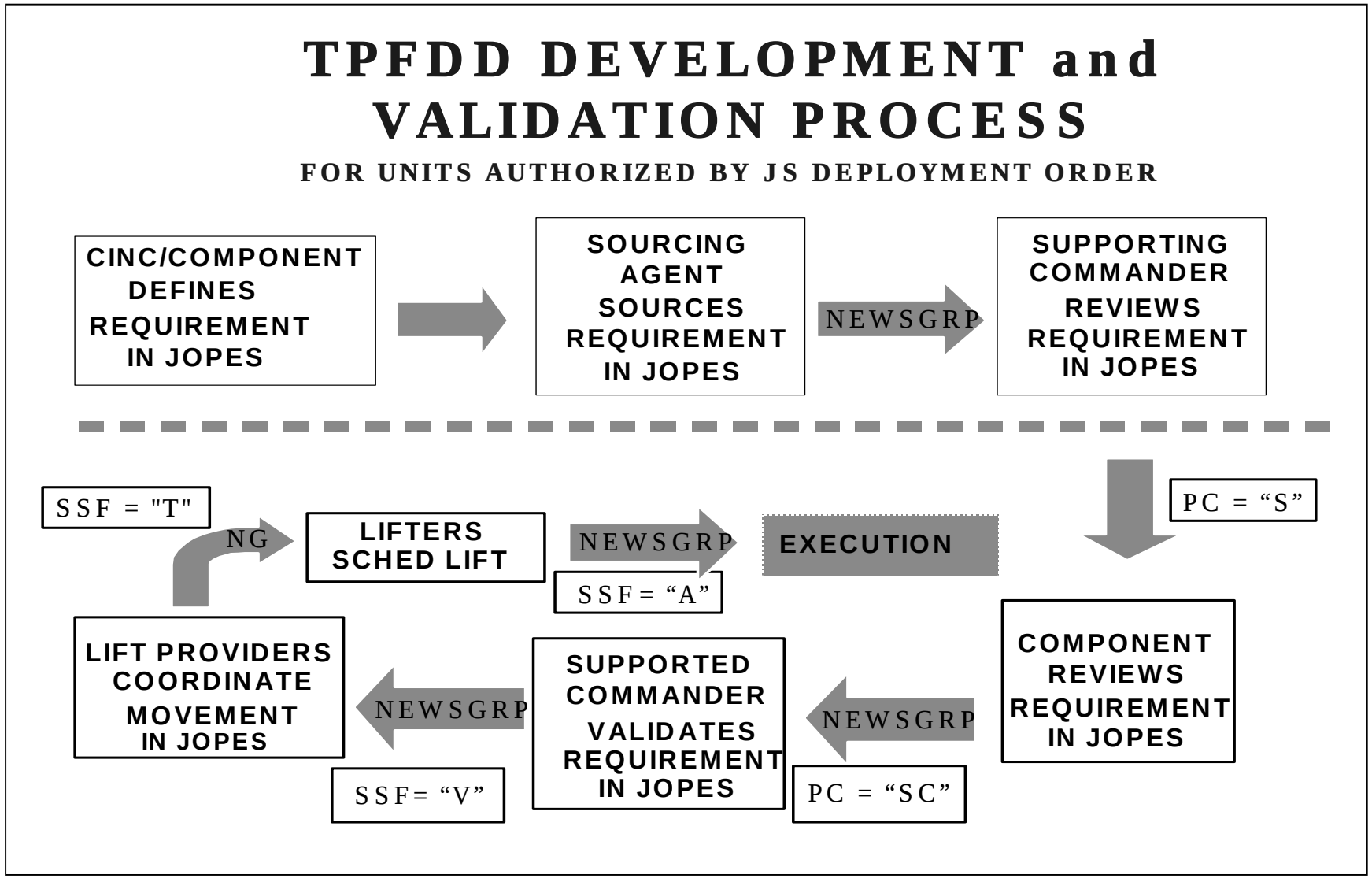
TPFDD DEVELOPMENT and VALIDATION PROCESS
FOR UNITS AUTHORIZED BY JS DEPLOYMENT ORDER
CINC/COMPONENT DEFINES REQUIREMENT IN JOPES
SOURCING AGENT SOURCES REQUIREMENT IN JOPES
NEWSGRP
SUPPORTING COMMANDER REVIEWS REQUIREMENT IN JOPES
PC = "S"
COMPONENT REVIEWS REQUIREMENT IN JOPES
NEWSGRP
PC = "SC"
SUPPORTED COMMANDER VALIDATES REQUIREMENT IN JOPES
NEWSGRP
SSF= "V"
LIFT PROVIDERS COORDINATE MOVEMENT IN JOPES
NG
SSF = "T"
LIFTERS SCHED LIFT
NEWSGRP
SSF= "A"
EXECUTION

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APPENDIX B TO ENCLOSURE B

TERMS OF REFERENCE

ready-to-load date-- The day, relative to C-day, in a time-phased force and deployment data when the unit, nonunit equipment, and forces are prepared to depart their origin on organic transportation or are prepared to begin loading on USTRANSCOM-provided transportation. Also called RLD.

available-to-load date-- A day, relative to C-day in a time-phased force and deployment data, that unit and nonunit equipment and forces can begin loading on an aircraft or ship at the port of embarkation. Also called ALD.

earliest arrival date--A day, relative to C-day, that is specified by a planner as the earliest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can be accepted at a port of debarkation during a deployment. Used with the latest arrival data, it defines a delivery window for transportation planning. Also called EAD.

latest arrival date-- A day, relative to C-day, that is specified by a planner as the latest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive and complete unloading at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations. Also called LAD.

CINC's required date-- The original date relative to C-day, specified by the combatant commander for arrival of forces or cargo at the destination; shown in the time-phased force and deployment data to assess the impact of later arrival. Also called CRD.

required delivery date-- A date, relative to C-day, when a unit must arrive at its destination and complete offloading to properly support the concept of operations. Also called RDD.

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